

Farms and

Farmers

IN WESTERN CANADA

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

THE purpose of this publication is merely to present an object lesson of actual farm scenes, each picture being taken from a photograph. The statement made on the opposite page to the pictures is a plain statement by the person whose farm buildings and portions of farm are shown in the picture. Every picture, therefore, is an actual reproduction of the farm that it purports to represent.

Western Canada is beyond any doubt a marvellous heritage, and when one surveys the situation it is remarkable what a change has come over the face of that country in the course of a single generation, indeed in a single decade.

The Government of Canada is still extending the invitation to persons who contemplate changing their residence, especially those who desire to follow agricultural pursuits, to select Canada as their home and accept from the Government their offer of a free homestead of 160 acres. This is granted to every male applicant of 18 years of age and over.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

UNITED STATES AGENTS

M. V. McINNES, No. 6 Avenue, Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan.
JAMES GRIEVE, Spokane, Washington.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
T. O. CURRIE, Room 12B, Callaghan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 420 Quincy Building, Chicago, Illinois.
W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
J. M. MACLACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.
C. PILLING, Clifford Building, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
W. H. ROGERS, 310 Tractional Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Room 20, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.
C. O. SWANSON, Scandinavian Immigration Agent, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.
C. A. LAURIER, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Room 6, Central Ave., Great Falls, Montana.
THOMAS DUNCAN, Syracuse, N.Y.
C. A. JONES, Third Floor, House Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

GREAT BRITAIN

W. T. R. PRESTON, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, W.C., London, Eng.
A. F. JURY, Old Castle Bldg., Priceson's Row, Liverpool, England.
JOHN WEBSTER, 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin, Ireland.

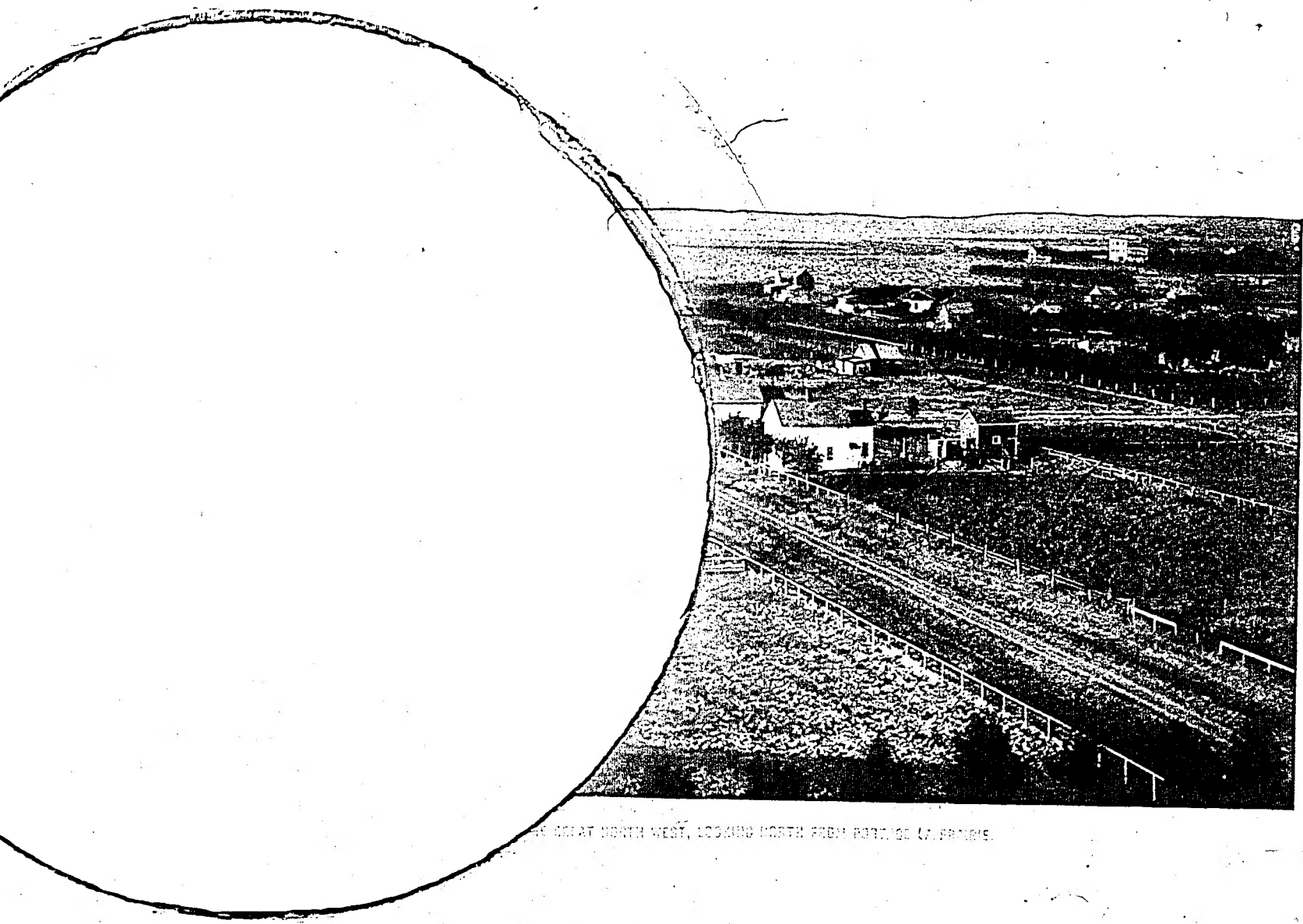
GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

H. M. MURRAY, Western Mail Building, Cardiff, Wales.
EDWARD O'KELLY, 13 Queen Square, Belfast, Ireland.
G. H. MITCHELL, Newton Chmrs. 43 Cannon, Birmingham, Eng.
J. BRUCE WALKER, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

DOMINION LAND AGENCIES

DISTRICT	NAME OF AGENT	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS
Alameda	R. C. Kisby	Alameda, Assiniboia
Battleford	R. F. Chisholm	Battleford, Saskatchewan
Brandon	L. J. Clement	Brandon, Manitoba
Calgary	J. R. Sutherland	Calgary, Alberta
Dauphin	F. K. Herchmer	Dauphin, Manitoba
Edmonton	A. G. Harrison	Edmonton, Alberta
Kamloops	Jas. Bannerman	Kamloops, British Columbia
Lethbridge	J. W. Martin	Lethbridge, Alberta
Minnedosa	John Flesher	Minnedosa, Manitoba
New Westminster	John McKenzie	New Westminster, B.C.
Prince Albert	J. W. Hannon	Prince Albert, Alberta
Red Deer	W. H. Cottingham	Red Deer, Alberta
Regina	D. S. McCannel	Regina, Assiniboia
Winnipeg	E. F. Stephenson	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Yorkton	J. E. Peaker	Yorkton, Assiniboia

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THE GREAT NORTH WEST, LOOKING NORTH FROM PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Russell, Nov., 1904.

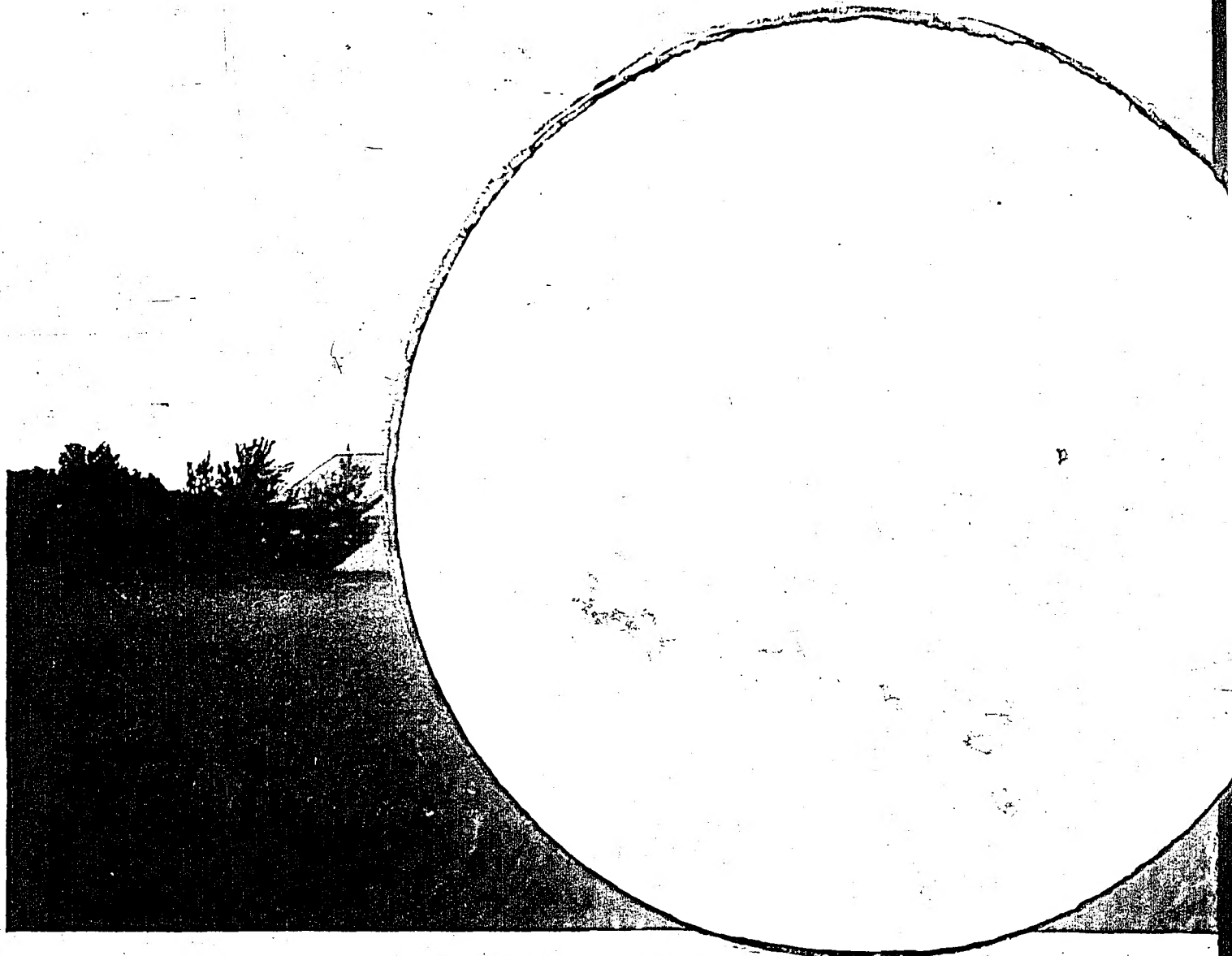
Dear Sir,

About seven years ago I purchased a $\frac{1}{4}$ section of land to experiment a little in farming, paying \$750.00 for the land. I cropped one hundred acres the following year, and received for the product \$1,775.00 besides reserving seed for the following season. I fancied this not a bad investment, and proceeded to purchase more land each following year, till to-day my holdings amount to 1,760 acres, all within seven miles of the town of Russell. My cultivated land amounts to 1,250 acres, and I break up more new land each year. I have demonstrated more than once that two crops can be made to pay the purchase price of land in our district, and I have in my holdings land for which I paid \$17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre. My rule is to cultivate each purchase and make it pay for itself, which I claim can be done in two years' cultivation. I have complete machinery for five four-horse teams, also a steam threshing outfit, complete, with wagons, etc., for threshing out of the stook, which must be done on a farm as large as mine. I carry a stock of brood mares, colts and work horses of about fifty head, but of these

I have only had occasion to harness twenty head, doing all my work and improvements with five four-horse teams. My experience is that farming in Manitoba is not only a pleasant life, but a profitable one, and my advice to any person who wishes to live in a country productive and with a healthy climate, and under a government whose laws cannot be beaten (viz. British)—is "Come thou and do likewise." My birth place, Oxford Co., Ont. My present residence, Russell Co., Manitoba. References to the facts above penned, or to my statements as a man, might be acquired of any of the business men of Russell town, Manitoba. Hoping to see a large immigration to our country.

I am, respectfully yours,

James R. Laycock
Russell Man



Agricola
Aug 3. 1904 Alherton

I left Nottingham
England for Canada
in 1889 and came
to my present Homestead
Twelve years since
practically without any
Capital my two Boys
and myself have 640
acres of Land with
30 head of Cows & Cattle
50 pigs all the machin-
ery necessary for working
the farm and a steam
thrashing outfit it is
a good Country and I
am satisfied
J. H. Atterwell



HOME OF T. M. ATYEWELL, AGRIOLA, ALBERTA.

In the Spring of 1874, I first came to Manitoba and took up my present homestead. My means were decidedly limited but my determination was fixed on making a home.

I started with $\frac{1}{2}$ section of land which has since been added to, till I own a section and a quarter all well fenced and I have over one hundred head of cattle - good grades; owing to liberal quantities of manure, land broken 28 years ago grows as good a crop as ever and I never lost grain with frost yet.

There are 225 acres under cultivation, this year my wheat averaged 20 bus. per acre and oats 58 bus. per acre.

I have 160 acres of first-class meadow, and about 200 acres of timbered land.

My garden is quite profitable as besides the best of vegetables I grow crab apples, raspberries, gooseberries, red, black and white currants, strawberries and have some nice standard apple trees just commencing to bear.

This fall I had about 30 barrels of crab apples from my trees and I believe Manitoba will in time grow all the fruit required for home consumption.

Nelson Bedford

Glencross
Manitoba



HOME OF MR. NELSON, FORD, GLENOROUS, MANITOBA

Aikenside, Man. 10 Nov 1904

James A Smart Esq
Deputy Minister of Interior
Ottawa

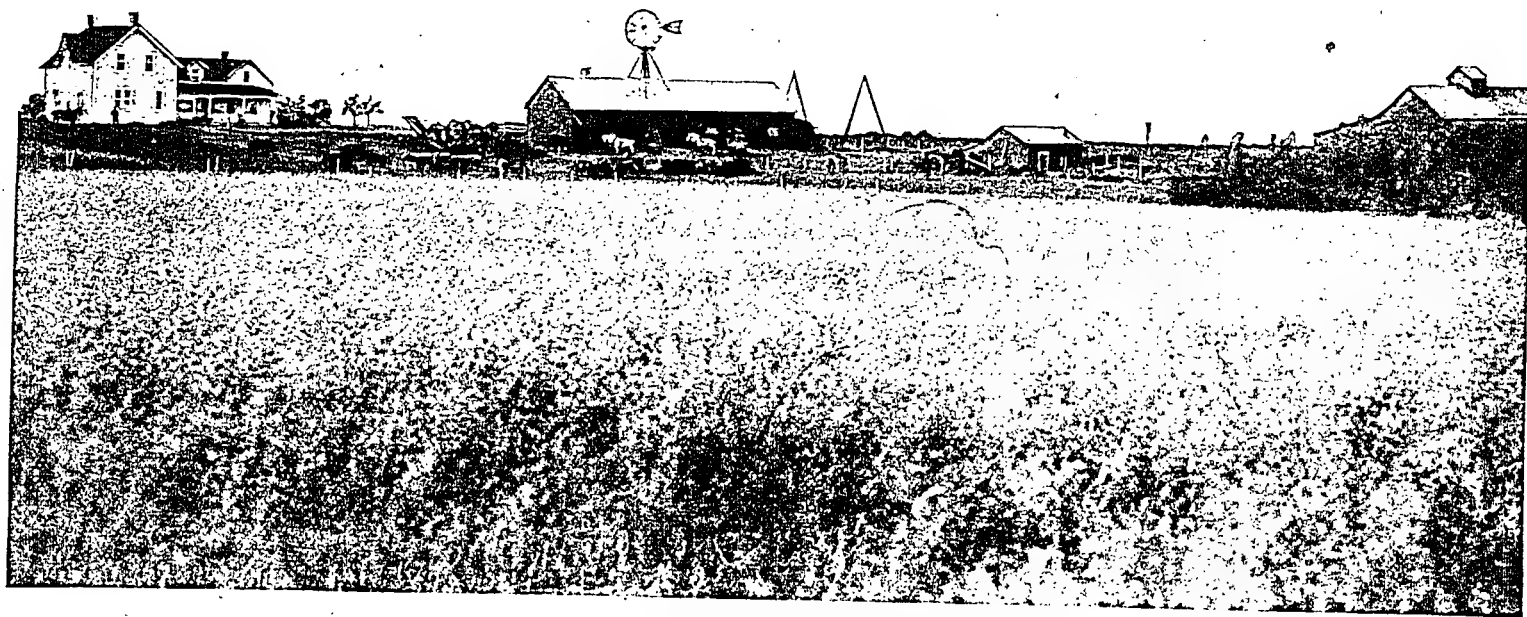
Dear Sir,

In answer to yours of the 28th ult^o I may state that I came to this Country from Glasgow Scotland in December 1881, that I had no experience of any kind in farm work I started farming on my own account in 1884 on 160 acres of land and I now own 1200 acres. ~~of~~ I cultivate 600 acres & the value of this years production will be about \$4500. I value my farm stock & outfits at about \$25000.

I am -

Yours truly,

James Miller -



MR. J. C. MILLER'S FARM, ANKENY, IOWA.

Public Schools and Educational Facilities

THE school system of Canada is claimed by educationalists to be the equal, if not the superior, of any on the continent. Speaking of Western Canada, the rural schools are about three miles apart in the settled districts. The school system is absolutely free. There is no taxation for attendance, and ten children in a district are sufficient to permit of the formation of a school district, while the average attendance of six will entitle the school to the annual grant by the government of a considerable sum. All expenses, teachers' salaries included, are paid by this grant and a general taxation of the land within the district, whether occupied or owned by parents or those having no children. This assures the advantages of a primary education for every child. The teachers all hold certificates. In the graded schools a still higher education is given, and in the cities and towns high schools are maintained where students are fitted for the several colleges at Winnipeg and other cities.

One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, that is, two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintaining of schools. This will in a short time provide a very large school fund, which will assure the maintenance of an adequate and advanced school system. The schools are nonsectarian and are national in character. In connection with the educational system, the government maintains at various points throughout the west, experimental farms, which are regarded as among the finest on the continent.



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SCHOOL HOUSE AND FARM HOUSE, MOUNTAIN VIEW, ARIZONA

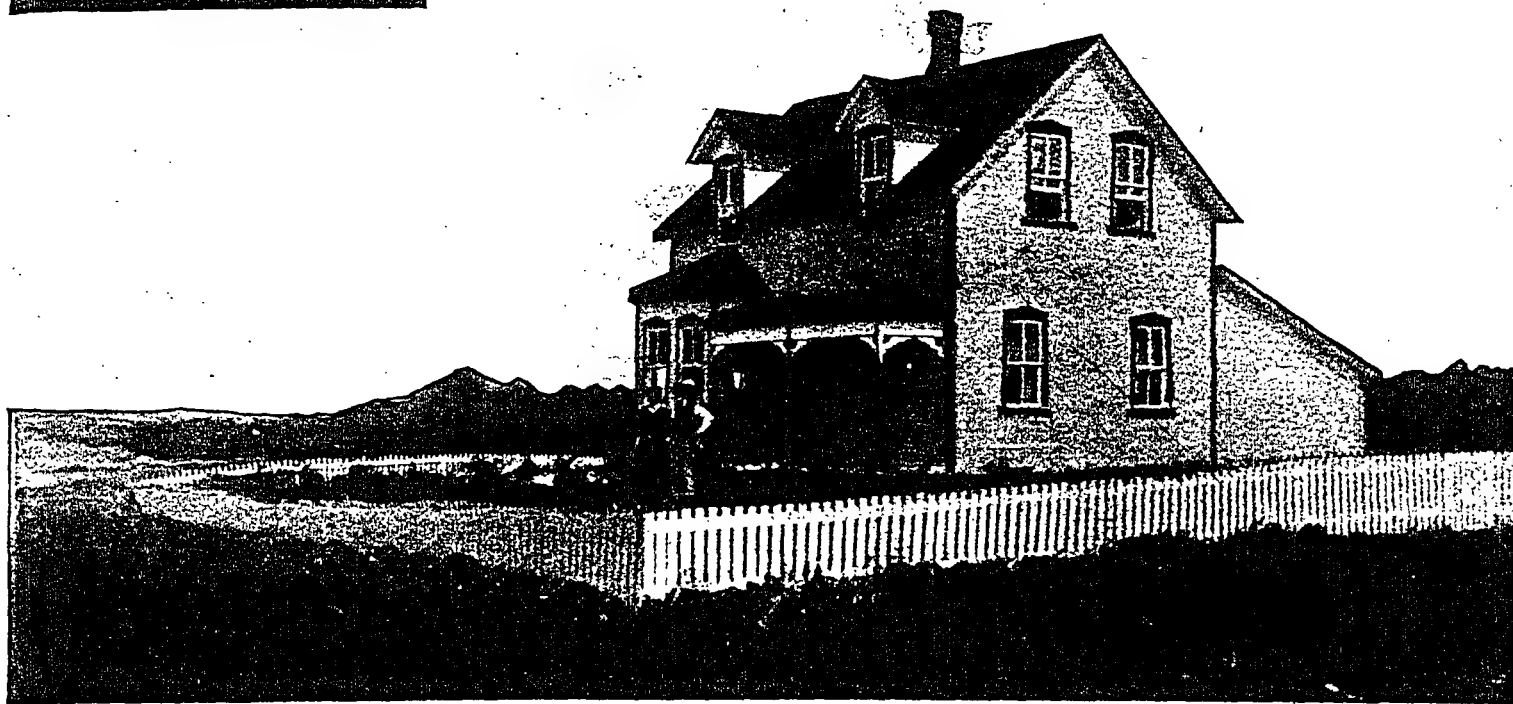
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Chero July 4

Mr. Broadwell

July 28th - 04

Dear Sir

I came from Cambridge
England in the year 1884, &
had about one hundred dollars,
now over 300 acres, my family
consists of wife & three girls, & my
stock comprises one horse & two
cows. Built my present-house (see)
five years ago it cost about one
thousand dollars, the stable was
built last year, at a cost of \$250 the
size of house, 28x18 - the stable 34x32.
I consider the present value of land
building & stock, eight-thousand dollars
in my opinion this is a splendid
country for any one to come to settle
small means, & who is not afraid of work.
Hoping to hear from you.



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HOME OF MR. ROGER L. S. RD, PETERSFIELD, NORTH BRANTON.

From AYRSHIRE POST, May 30th, 1904.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA

HINTS TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS

BY AYRSHIRE MAN

WHO HAS BEEN 21 YEARS IN THE DOMINION

We in Canada do not consider there is any boom at the present time, as it is just the natural outcome of prosperous conditions. Our neighbors from the United States know a good thing when they see it about as well as anybody, and they are flocking in by the thousands and proving our best settlers. Land is rising in value because it is the last free grant land to be had on the North American continent. Boom or no boom, land is bound to rise in price, and I know no surer investment than land at the present time.

Anyone who knows anything about our prairie soil knows that the "black on top" is decayed vegetable matter exceedingly rich in plant food. As regards its fertility I have cropped it for twenty years without adding any manure or top-dressing. Last year that land gave 26 bushels of wheat to the acre. One hundred and twenty acres of it has not been ploughed since 1901, it being summer-fallowed that year. It yielded 29 bushels per acre in 1902; the stubble was burned off in the spring of 1903 and seeded with wheat without ploughing, simply harrowed in. The yield was 26 bushels per acre.

We hold the right hand of fellowship to all immigrants, no matter where they come from, so long as they are industrious and law-abiding. The industrious pioneer has grown wealthy by his own industry. Just one instance: One of my neighbors is a German named Adam Beber. He came here thirteen years ago with a wife and small family, and has since told me that he did not have any more than 20 dollars in money. He begged work of me at 50 cents a day, including dinner. I gave him work, and he settled on his homestead. To-day that man has 100 head of cattle, 10 horses, a good stone dwelling-house, and has purchased more land. He is as good a neighbor as I wish to have, and is, you may say, independent.

It has been stated that turnips won't grow here. At the experimental farm at Indian Head, 29 different varieties were

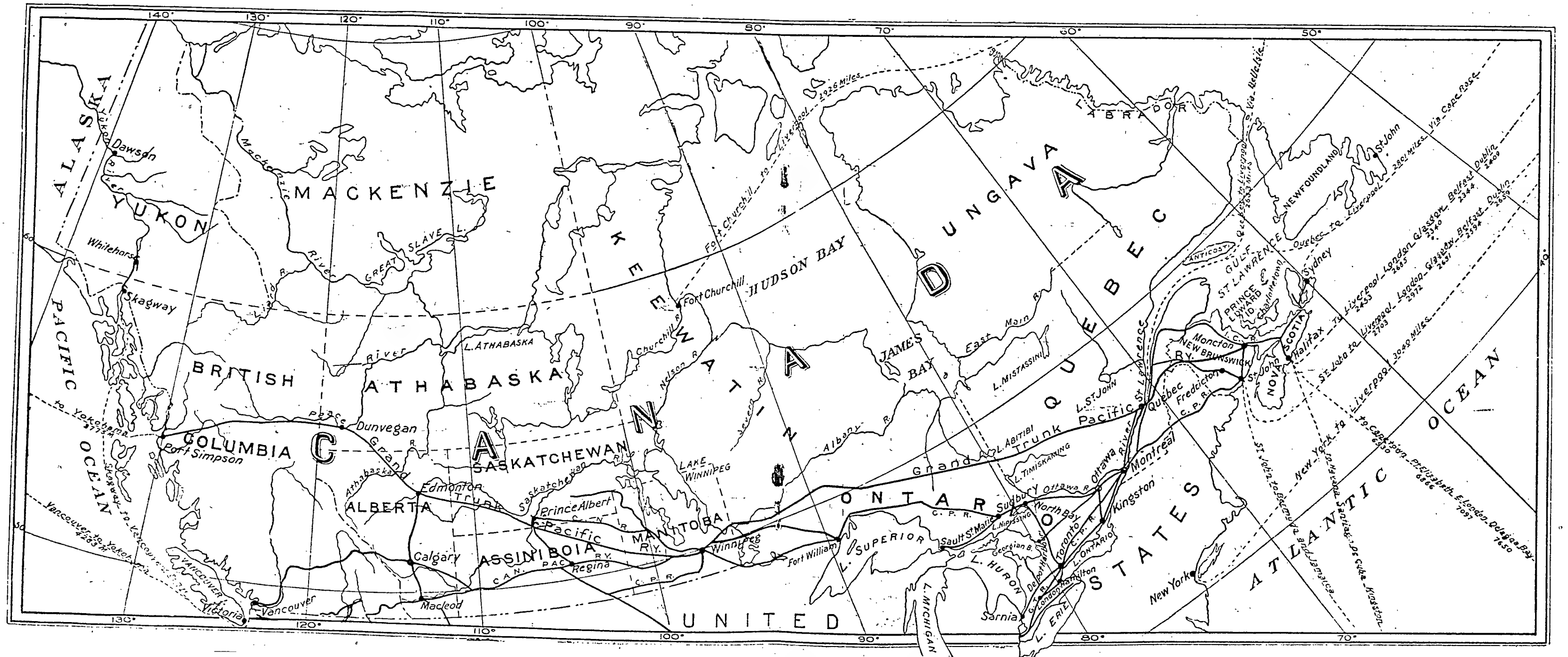
sown in 1901. The lowest yield was 20 tons 1976 lbs. per acre, and the highest 41 tons 104 lbs. The same year at the Brandon Experimental Farm 28 different varieties were sown, with the lowest yield at 14 tons 1558 lbs., and the highest 31 tons 1264 lbs. per acre. I think this is sufficient proof that turnips can be grown here. I generally have two acres, and always find them a good crop.

Born in Auchinleck, Ayrshire, I spent the most of my days in Dalmellington, which town I left on April 24, 1883, with a wife and five of a family. I now have twenty-one years' experience, and should be able to form an opinion of the country by this time. I sympathize with immigrants when they arrive in this country at first, for a more disappointed man than I was I think never landed at Winnipeg. Had it not been for the pluck of my good wife I believe I never would have taken my trunks from the station. I would have taken our tickets right back to Glasgow, but how thankful I have been that I had a wife who had such pluck. To her I give the credit to this day for both my own success and also that of my sons. No matter where the past home of the immigrant may have been, he should learn before coming to a new country that he must leave many of his old ideas behind him. He must become accustomed to new methods. He must make good use of his time; roll up his sleeves and exercise his muscles at least ten hours every day. This will save doctor's bills and enlarge his bank account. He will find obstacles in his way which look like mountains, but will turn into mole hills before him. Through steady work and industry he will soon find himself in the midst of prosperity. The best farmers we have to-day are the pioneers who have become independent through industry coupled with the great natural advantages which the country offers. A great many of our farmers came here without capital and without friends, but they possessed lots of pluck and perseverance. They went to work with a will and the fertility of the soil and the fine quality of the grain have brought prosperity to their door. I am proud I am a Scotchman born, but I am prouder of my adopted country, and I hope to end my days in golden Canada. WM. GIBSON.

Loganston Farm, Wolsley, Canada, April 25th, 1904.



LODINGTON FARM, HOLSELEY, PROPERTY OF MR. GIBSON.





FARM OF MR. J. L. MARPLES, SILEAU, MANITOBA.

Deleau, Man., June 20th, 1904.

Dear Sir,

I arrived in Canada from England in fall of 1879. Came to Manitoba in spring of 1882, settled on present homestead 1886. Had practically no capital to commence with. My family at the present time, wife and eight daughters. The farm I at present own contains 960 acres, 350 acres of which is fenced with substantial woven wire fencing. 450 acres are under cultivation. Have a very complete set of frame buildings, including substantial rough cast house, costing \$1500, two frame barns for stabling 100 head of stock. Value of barns will be about \$2,000. I have 75 head of registered Hereford cattle, 9 pure Shetland ponies, and 15 head of work horses, the value of which is about \$15,000.

In implements and machinery my farm is very thoroughly equipped. Chief amongst which is 17 h. p. portable gasoline engine and threshing separator, feed,

cyclone blower, etc., two smaller gasoline engines, wind mill, 3 binders, mowers and complete hay stacking outfit, potato planter and potato digger, manure spreader grain elevators, etc., worth about \$6,000. I should say my present capital is about \$30,000.

My farm is a mixed farm, and this district is particularly adapted for mixed farming.

I have travelled almost the world over and consider this country the finest in climate and opportunities for the right man to succeed than of any other.

Yours Sincerely
J. E. Marples



MR. CHARLES L. ROBERTS, STERLING SETTLEMENT, SOUTH ALBERTA.

Stirling Settlement, South Alberta,
15th August, 1904.

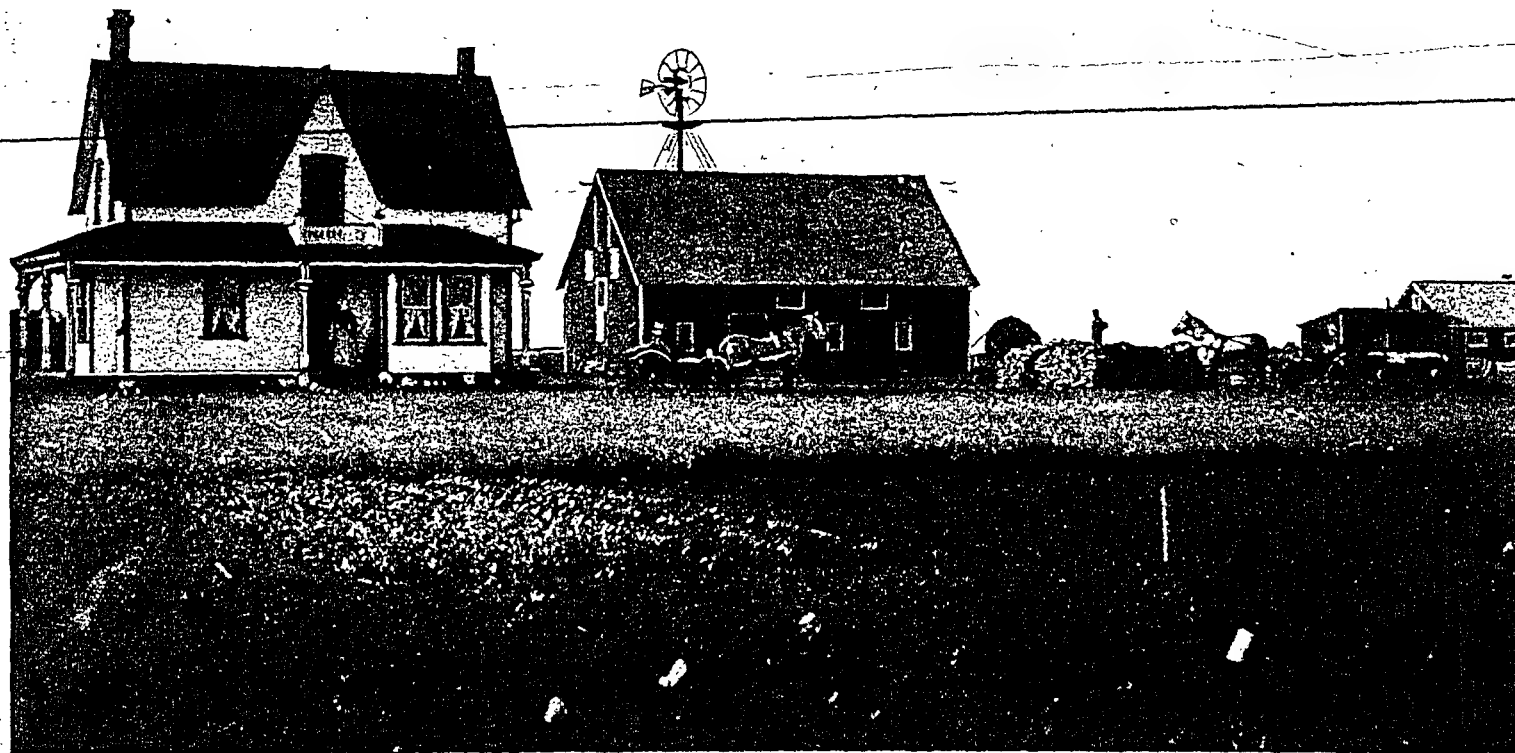
Sir,

I am an Englishman, and emigrated first with my family to the State of Utah; but being satisfied, by a personal visit to this district, that it was a better country for the farmer than that state, I determined to remove here, where I have farmed for five years continuously and successfully.

Including stock and machinery which I brought with me, I possessed, when I began, about two thousand dollars. I bought 160 acres of land from the Irrigation Co., but have not continuously used the water. I have raised good crops all along, of grain and vegetables, raising spring wheat until last year, when I sowed "Turkey Red" fall wheat instead. I sowed it very late, last fall, in October, so that it did not sprout; but it came up beautifully in spring, and though I have not irrigated this summer, still, judging by the looks of my wheat, which is cut but not yet threshed, I shall have 40

bushels to the acre. This wheat was sown on the previous year's breaking, and though this has been an exceptionally dry season, I am satisfied that, if nothing worse comes, a farmer with good farming, summer fallowing and raising fall wheat, will always have a good crop. I have given much attention to poultry-raising, and believe there is no country on earth better suited for it, being dry, with mild winters, whilst there is always a first rate market for both eggs and fowls at Lethbridge and Raymond. For eggs I get from 25c to 50c per dozen (the latter being the winter price), and for fowls from 18 to 20c a lb., for spring birds, and 16c for old ones. There is good money in poultry, and I have had complete success in raising it, as any one may have who gives it attention. My opinion distinctly is that any man of fair judgment with industry and energy can succeed here on the sum I possessed in stock, farm tools, etc., when I began, being about \$2,000.00; but I advise all who settle here to secure a water-right, as this is now and then required, and is an assurance of crops.

Charles B. Romeril
London. England



THE FARM HOUSE AND BARN.

Souris, June 21, 1904.

Dear Sir,

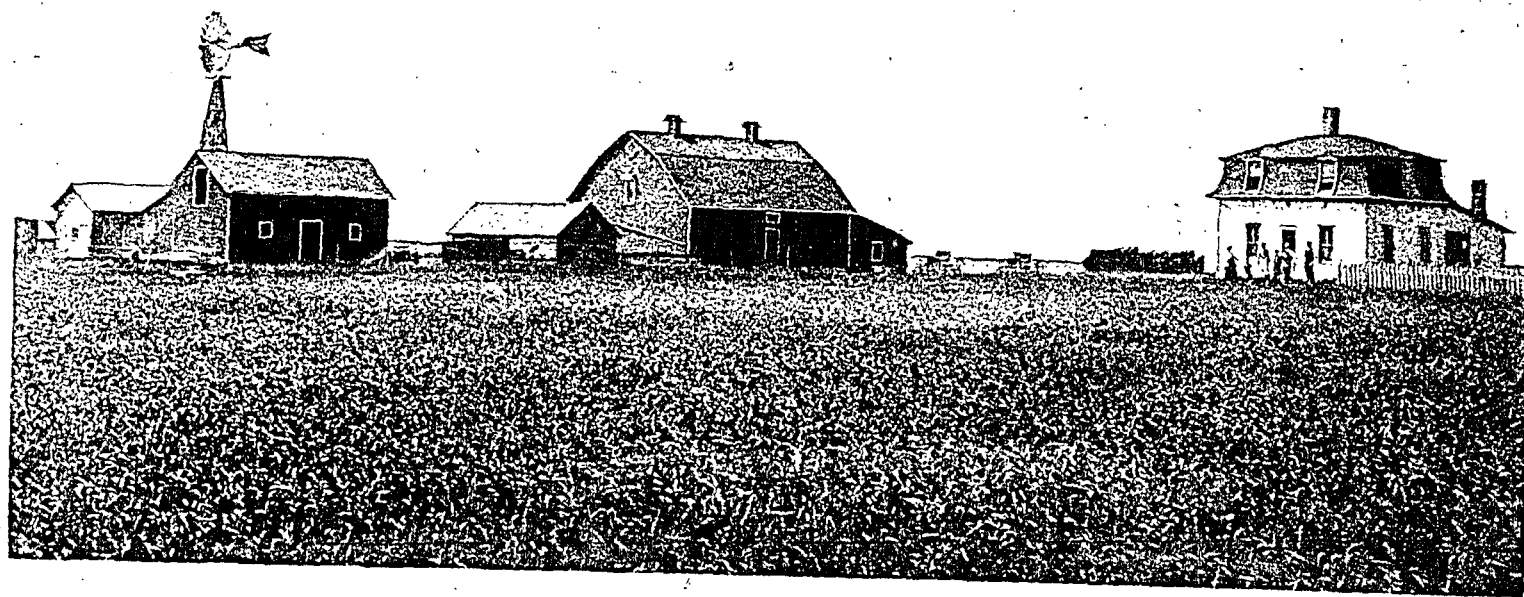
I came to Canada a number of years ago, from the north of Ireland, and living in the Province of Ontario for a number of years, came west to Manitoba in 1881, driving from Winnipeg to my present place, with oxen, a distance of some two hundred miles. I had practically no capital to start with. At the present time I hold 640 acres of splendid farm land and have situated thereon all the necessary buildings for carrying on my business, including large frame house worth \$1,500.00, frame barn with stone foundation, cost of barn being about \$1,200.00, and having a stabling capacity for 25 head of cattle. Also large granery with storage capacity of 9,000 bushels.

I have under crop this year 400 acres of land principally in wheat.

I have all the necessary machinery including two binders, two drills, etc. I keep eleven head of horses, worth about \$2,000, and eleven head of stock, also twenty pigs.

I engage principally in wheat growing, for which I think this part of the country most suitable.

Yours Truly
Robert Steele



GRISHOLD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Griswold, July 26, 1904.

Dear Sir,

I homesteaded my present place in 1881. At the time I settled on the place I had practically no capital. We drove in from Winnipeg with two oxen and two carts and a plow, which was practically my farming outfit.

The first year I broke 30 acres of land and built a house on the place. Size of my first being 6 ft. x 12 ft. Since that I have built house, barn and other buildings shown in the photo, with money made from the farm.

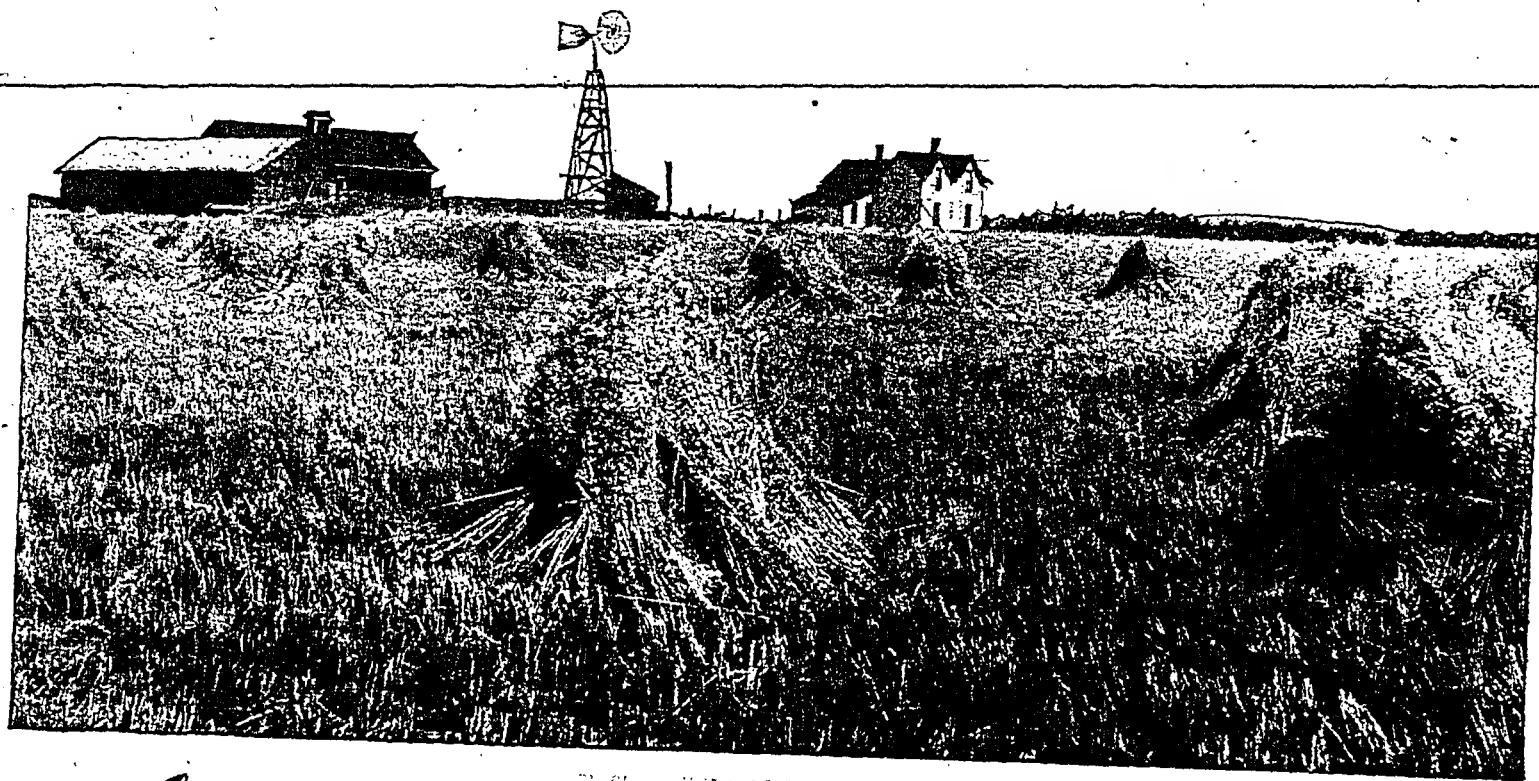
At the present time I depend on this farm for my wheat crop, having purchased a half section of land about two and a half miles from my present place from which I secure my hay and wood.

Last winter I wintered 100 head of cattle and 12 horses and 20 pigs.

I am well pleased with my possessions, and intend following my present occupation in the future.

Yours truly,

THOS. INGRAM.



VIEW OF THE TOWER, NEAR MOORE, CALIF. ASSA.

Moose Jaw, Assa., Nov. 2nd, 1904

JAS. A. SMART, Esq.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 28th ult. I may state that coming from Worcestershire, Eng., I settled on my homestead in April, 1883.

I began in a small way with the typical yoke of oxen which, with a few other necessities, exhausted my limited capital. I met with indifferent success till I commenced summer-fallowing and thorough cultivation in 1887. From then till now, on fallowed land I have averaged over 29 bushels of wheat per acre.

Since 1902 I have been selling land as opportunity offered. In that year I had 1,440 acres of land, and 500 in crop yielding nearly 20,000 bushels of grain.

I am now retiring to a 320 acre farm close to a city; besides which I will have an income larger than that of

the average professional man. I have never speculated in land. I only bought to cultivate and what I have is the natural outcome of labor and sticking to it.

I believe there is a better chance for the immigrant now than when I came. ~~It is not so much the capital that a man has that makes him a successful farmer, as it is the will and ability he is endowed with.~~

Yours truly
H. Torrell



THE HOUSE OF THE FARMER, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Morden, Man., Nov. 2nd, 1904.

MR. JAS. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Dear Sir,

Replying to your letter of the 28th ult. I beg to state that I came to this country from Guelph, Ont., 13 years ago with my father who bought a section and a half of land near Morden, which he farmed for a number of years, when he retired.

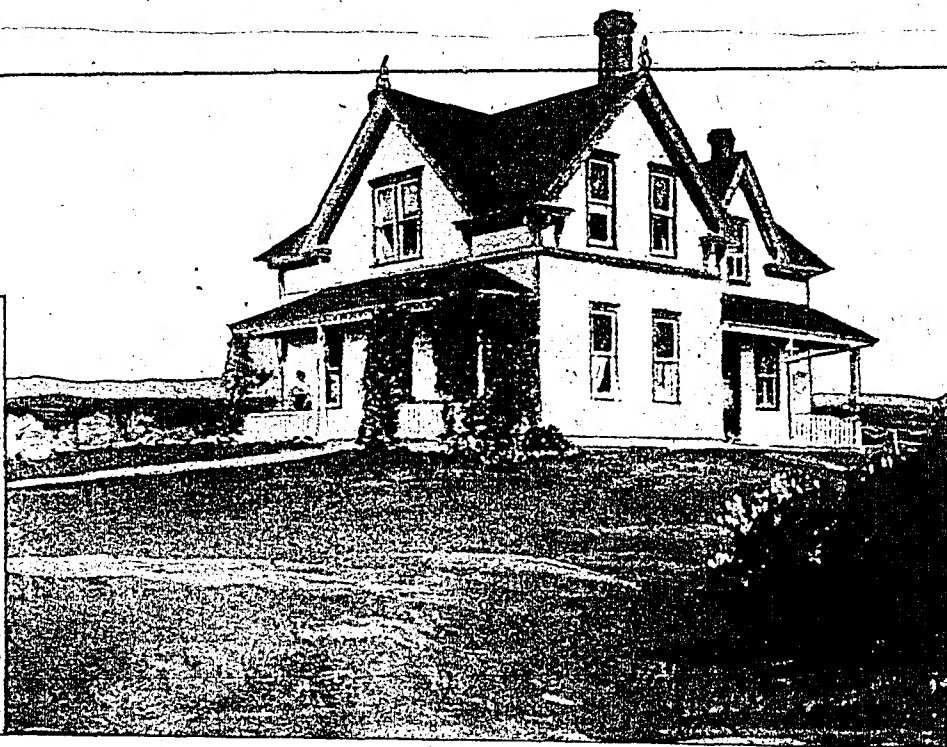
I bought three quarter sections from him and have been engaged since in mixed farming. The value of my grain crop this year is between \$2,500 and \$3,000, which is below the average on account of excessive rainfall this season.

I would place the value of my farm stock and equipment at not less than \$15,000.

I might add that I am well pleased with Manitoba and consider it affords excellent opportunities to any man who is willing to work and wants to improve his position.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) ALFRED BRADSHAW



MR. A. FREDER, 1907 SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

St. Saskatchewan
August 3rd 1904

Came from Worcestershire
England in 1882 to
Toronto Canada in 1885
moved to Winnipeg
1885 joined North West
Mounted Police, moved
up to Alberta N.W. Territory
Same year saved money
while in the force &
bought Half Breed Sory
240 acres & took Homestead
in 1890 making 400
acres which I have at
present time; this year
I have 160 acres in crop

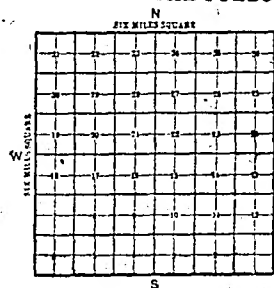
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VIEW OF MR. BY. BOND, DOUGLAS P.O., NEAR BRANDS, MANITOBA.

WESTERN CANADA HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Each square contains 360 acres; each quarter section contains 90 acres.

A section contains 360 acres and forms one mile square.

Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement).—Sections Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Canadian Pacific Railway lands for sale.—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

Sections Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, along the main line, Winnipeg, to Moose Jaw, can be purchased from Canada Northwest Land Company.

School sections—Sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Land for sale.—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for

settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father, (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the immigration office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion lands office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal, and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to free grant lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

CUSTOMS—FREE ENTRIES

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of the duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settler, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or other-

wise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so as Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs official) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed application in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entered free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada, and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at, day of

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing livestock into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories free of duty:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the Northwest Territories) with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the stock enumerated and described in the entry hereto attached is intended for my own use as farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, to be admitted without detention when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep, for breeding and feeding purposes, may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted when forming part of settlers' effects, when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of import; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased, to be slaughtered, without compensation.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

A.—Carload of settlers' effects, within the meaning of this tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to, not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz., horses, mules, cattle, calves, sheep, hogs; household and personal property (second-hand); wagons or other vehicles, for personal use (second-hand); farm machinery, implements and tools (all second-hand); softwood, lumber and shingles, must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the ber and shingles a portable house may be shipped; seed grain; small quantity of trees or shrubs; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey.

B.—Less than carloads will be understood to mean only household goods (second-hand); waggons or other vehicles, for personal use (second-hand); and second-hand farm machinery, implements and tools. Less than carload lots should be plainly addressed.

C.—Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as settlers' effects, and if shipped will be charged company's regular classified tariff rates.

D.—Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be treated at the ordinary classified rates, over and above the carload rates for the settlers' effects, but total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of stock. (These ordinary tariff rates will be furnished by station agents on application).

E.—Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carload to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of live stock contract.

F.—Top Loads.—Settlers are not permitted, under any circumstances, to load any article of top of box or stock cars, such manner of loading is dangerous, and is absolutely forbidden.

G.—Carloads will not be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

H.—Carload Rates.—The rates shown in the column headed "Carloads" apply on any amount occupying a car, and weighing 24,000 pounds (12 tons) or less. If the carloads weigh 24,000 pounds, the additional weight will be charged for at proportionate rates. (Example: "per car" is equivalent to 85½ cents per hundred pounds, at which rate the additional weight would be charged.)

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES

Intending settlers are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to visit land. Application should be made to the conductor before reaching station where stop-over required.

FUEL FOR SETTLERS

Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building material, fencing, and for use on his homestead.